Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, 1826.

VOL. IX.] [NO. 461.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding one. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued, and charged accordingly. All letters, orders, and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CANNING AND MR. BROUGHAM.

A work just published, Attic Fragments, extract the following comparison of Canning and Mr. Brougham, as presented themselves to the author during an interesting debate in the year 1821.

"Though they resemble each other in being foremost and alone in their respective parties, they were in every other respect opposed as the zenith and nadir, light and darkness.

"The distance extended even to their outward appearance. Canning was airy, and prepossessing:—Brougham seemed hard, lowering and almost repulsive. The head of Canning had an air of elegance; that of Brougham was the reverse; but still, in whatever manner viewed, it gave sure indication of the terrible power of the inhabitant within. Canning's features were handsome, though deeply ensconced under his forebrows, was full of sparkle and fire; the features of Mr. Brougham were cast to the extreme, while his forehead rose to a great elevation; his chin was square; his mouth, nose and eyes were full of folds and corrugations: and while Canning, they seemed to retire inward, to be veiled in a filmy curtain, which not only concealed the appalling fire which shot away from them when he was roused, but rendered his mind and face a sealed book to the keenest scrutinizer. Canning's passions appeared on the open champaign of his face, marshalled in ready array, and moved to and fro at every turn of his own oration, and in unison in that of his antagonist: those of Brougham remained within as in a citadel, which no artillery could batter, and no force blow up; and even when he was putting all the power of eloquence, when his heart was tingling at what he said, and the immediate object of his invective was writhing in helpless and indescribable agony, his visage retained its cold and brass-like hue, and he triumphed over the passions of men, by seeming to be wholly above passion himself. The whole form of Canning was rounded, smooth and graceful; that of Brougham, irregular, bony and angular. When Canning rose to speak, he composed his countenance, and seemed to bow and for the applause of those about him, as a thing dear to his feelings; while Brougham stood coiled and concentrated, jealous of all but the power that was within himself. From Canning there was exhaled a glitter of wit, and the glow of spirit, something showy and elegant; Brougham stood up as a being whose powers and motives were all a mystery—whose aim and object no living man could divine. You prepared to catch the first sentence of Canning, and felt human nature elevated in the specimen before you: you crouched and shrunk back from the other, and dreams of terror and annihilation darted across your mind. The one seemed to dwell among men, to join in their joys and to live upon their praise: the other appeared a son of the desert, who had deigned to visit the human race merely to make it tremble at his frown.

"The style of their eloquence, and the structure of their orations were just as different. Canning chose his words for the sweetness of their sounds, and arranged his periods for the melody of their cadence; Brougham, the more hard and unmanageable the better. Canning arranged his words like one who could play skilfully on that sweetest of all instruments, the human voice. Brougham proceeded like a master of every power, of reasoning, and of understanding; the modes and allusions of the one were always quadrable by mathematical formulæ; those of the other could be squared only by the higher analysis of the mind; and they soared and ran, and sailed, and swelled on and on, till the whole sentence was often a complete oration within itself; but still so clear was the connection, and so close the connection, that every member carried the weight of all that went before, and opened the way for all that was to follow after. The style of Canning was like the convex mirror, which scatters every ray of light which falls upon it, and collects and sparkles in whatever position it is viewed; that of Brougham was like the concave speculum, scattering no indiscriminate radiance, but having its light concentrated in one intense and tremendous focus. Canning marched forward in a straight and beaten track—every paragraph was perfect in itself, and every corruscation of wit and thus was brilliant and delightful; it was felt at once: Brougham twined round and round in a spiral, sweeping the contents of a vast circumference before him, uniting and pouring them onward to the main point of attack. When he began, he was astonished at the wideness and obscurity of his course, nor was it possible to comprehend how he was to dispose of the vast and varied materials which he collected by the way; but as the curve lessened, and the end appeared, it became obvious that all was to be efficient there."

MR. EVERETT.

This gentleman lately delivered one of the most eloquent speeches that ever was heard in the House of Representatives, on the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Mr. McDuffie. Speaking of the treatment of slaves in the Southern States, he pays the following compliment to their owners, which is the more honorable and gratifying, as Mr. E. comes from a State (Massachusetts) of all others the most illiberal to the South.

"I know the condition of the working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed, and less hardly worked, than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous States of the continent of Europe."

The following beautiful language and sentiments are highly creditable to the head and heart of their author:

"But, Sir, I am not prepared to admit that geographical parties are the greatest evils this country has to fear. Party of all kinds, in its excess, is certainly the bane of our institutions; and I will not take up the time of this committee by disputing which is most deleterious, arsenic or laudanum. It is enough that they are both fatal. The evil of geographical parties is, that they tend to sever the Union. The evil of domestic parties is, that they render the Union not worth having. I remember the time, sir, though I was but a boy, when, under the influence of domestic parties, near neighbors did not speak; when old acquaintances glared at each other, as they passed in the streets; when you might wreak on a man all the bitterness of your personal and private enmity, and grind him into the dust, if you had the power, and say, he is a democrat, he is a federalist; he deserves it. Yes, sir, when party spirit pursued its victim from the halls of legislation, from the forum, from the market place, to what should be the sanctuary of the fireside, and filled hearts that would have bled to spare each other a pang, with coldness and estrangement. Talk not to me of your geographical parties. There does not live the man, I thank God, on earth, towards whom I have an unkind emotion—one whose rights I would invade, whose feelings I would wound. But if there ever should be a man to whom I should stand in that miserable relation, I pray that mountains may rise, that rivers may roll, between us—that he may never cross my path nor I his, to turn the sweetness of human nature into bitterness and gall, in both our bosoms."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Panama Mission.—This question, at first almost an unregarded speck in the horizon, has, since the recent communication by the Executive to the House of Representatives, and the publication of the proceedings in the Senate, swollen to a magnitude which is not likely to be diminished by the disclosures and discussions which are daily taking place. The documents which have been made public on this occasion, we look upon as the most important and consequential which have seen the light since the negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent. They open to us a wide field, giving to us glimpses of a new set of relations with the foreign world, evidently not contemplated at the formation of our Constitution, nor even at the later era when Washington retired from the helm of state, bequeathing to his countrymen those political axioms which compose his Farewell Address—for in that address there is not the least allusion to the birth, much less to the maturity, of independent Nations on this Continent, already able to compete in arms, and in the science of government, with those of the old world. [An impressive lesson this, by the way, to politicians and statesmen, who pride themselves on political sagacity. No foresight or sagacity can penetrate a futurity of thirty years.] For several years past, we have had a sensible impression on our minds, that our relations, amicable or hostile, with foreign nations, were in no long time to be more important with the powers of this hemisphere, than with those of the other. We are now sure of it, and we are sure, also, that the time is less distant than we had supposed, and much less so than we could have wished. If we glean nothing more, we learn at least thus much from the Panama Documents. But we have not room, if we had the wish, to give utterance to the crowd of reflections to which the perusal of these great State Papers cannot fail to give rise in every mind. We do not know that it has wrought on our minds any material change as to the Panama Mission, under the limited scope of power which our Ministers will have (and more particularly as their powers and duties are defined in the Extract which we publish from the Saturday's Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, on this subject)—but of one thing we are satisfied: that the passage of the late President's Message to Congress of December 2, 1823, which we never were able to satisfactorily expound to ourselves, though it seemed to pass uncontradicted at the time, was pregnant with more momentous doctrines, than any one of our State Papers since the Declaration of Independence: That passage is so often recurred to, in general terms, in the Documents, and has been, and will be, alluded to in debate, that we think our readers, who cannot turn to the Message itself, will thank us for transcribing the extract:

"In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security."

It will require more than one reading, even with the additional light we now have, to perceive the whole effect of this official declaration. We perfectly well remember to have read over this passage once, twice, and again, in the week following the date of it, and to have put to ourselves the question, whether it was to be regarded as the aspiration of an abstract sentiment, or the deliberate expression of a fixed purpose, whether, in short, we were, or were not, on the case occurring, to suit the action to the word, and maintain by force what we had asserted as incontrovertibly true. Our perplexity on this point was never solved. We could neither untie nor cut the knot. We did not, and do not at present, dispute the patriotic purpose of the President, but we could not satisfy ourselves what that purpose was.—We now see the construction which has been put upon it by our intelligent and spirited Minister to Mexico—and we see, too, the grateful return which that Government is disposed to make for our chivalry. Have we gone a begging with our courtesies?

At a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Baltimore, held at the Exchange, on Saturday, at which Wm. Patterson presided, resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. John P. Kennedy, to "contribute to raise a fund to be subject to the disposition of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States." A Committee of Superintendence was appointed, consisting of the following well known names: John E. Howard, Wm. Patterson, Isaac McKim, Wm. Lorman, Luke Tierman. Highly respectable Committees were also appointed, for each Ward of the city. After this proceeding, we consider the question settled: a grateful People are about to perform a grateful act. Once begun it is done.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt. "Whatever ye do brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, aboon all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may tak a dram, and anither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yerself up with anither dram, and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some I fear, tak ane after, which is no so very blameable; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming away. Naebody can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when the dessert is brought in, an' after it's ta'en away; and perhaps keep ye fra' drowsing and snozzling; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good: but let me caution ye brethren, no to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye are ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do: but brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation!"

The duties of youth to old age.—Among all the duties of youth, there are none which more beautify their character than a becoming respect for the aged. It was strictly enjoined in the laws given by Moses as follows: "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man." By a respectful observance of this duty to the aged, the young place themselves in a situation to receive the wisdom of experience, which is a light to their feet, in the path of life. As we wisely inquire the way of those who have travelled the road, so should the youth listen to the directions of those who have actually passed through the vicissitudes which lie before those who have but just commenced the journey of life.

From the New York American.

The lights and shades of Matrimony.

A middle aged daughter of Hibernia, a few days since entered the police office snivelling and sighing, to complain of her *baste* of a husband who, in her own words, had "well nigh kilt and murthered me yer honor, and *bate* me up and down yer honor, and if I had not ran away, mayhap I would not be here to tell yer honor anent it at all, at all." So a warrant was granted. But oh! how little does a woman know her own heart when she plots schemes of revenge! for scarcely had the injured Judy put her *mark* to the *affidavy*, than returning love awakened remorse in her tender bosom, and away she scampered home; outstripped the panting constable, and exclaimed to her husband, "Hide, hide, honey, the constable is after you, and och, jewel, he'll pit you intil the Bridewell if he oncet gits hold on you, bad luck to him!" She carried the sudden change in her feelings so far as to secrete her forgiven husband, and keep him from the officer. This morning she came into the office looking very doleful, and said they had made up the matter, and that her husband was going to Philadelphia. Another proof of the pacification came out, when the officer demanded the fees for the process, for she said she had given most of her money to her *jewel* of a husband to bear his expenses, and had not enough to pay the fees: and the officer, glad to be rid of her, let her off with an admonition not to bring any more complaints of her husband, which she faithfully promised never to do again.

POTATOES.

Mr. Walker, of Fermoy, has successfully practised a new and extraordinary mode of cultivating potatoes. It is well known to farmers that potatoes in pits—the general mode of keeping them in this country, till they are wanted for use—throw out a great number of shoots in the Spring. From some of these shoots, in the beginning of last April, Mr. Walker cut as many knots or joints as they afforded, and planted them in drills in his garden, as if they were cuttings of the potatoe itself, or skillanes, as they are provincially termed. The stalks from these joints appeared in due time, were of uncommon size and luxuriance, and preserved their verdure to a late period of the season. The crop was dug out a few days since, and was very productive. This was the second experiment of the kind which Mr. Walker has tried, and he is so well satisfied with their result, that he intends to cultivate an acre in the same manner next year, to the whole process of which he will invite the attention of the neighboring farmers as publicly as possible.

FOREIGN.

Expedition against Cuba.—The Editor of the Boston Centinel has conversed with a gentleman, recently from Carthagena, who informed him that an Expedition from thence against Cuba, was then generally considered as certain; that preparations for it, on a large scale, had been made, and that a large body of troops, to be employed in it, arrived from Peru, and that others were expected; that he saw many of these troops, mostly natives of Indian complexion; and that they appeared hardy and soldier-like; and that *American* as well as other vessels, were chartered for their transportation. It was the general belief at Carthagena, that the conquest of Cuba would not be difficult, and that a large proportion of the islanders would join the Colombians on their landing. The great question among those in Cuba, who are adverse to the existing government of Spain, is, will the Colombians, if they conquer, alter the condition of their slaves?

At the last accounts, about 5000 of Bolivar's Troops had reached Panama from Peru, and more were expected.

New York, March 23.

The ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d February, brings us later intelligence from Europe. The first article is the speech of the king of France on meeting his Parliament. It it is a regular, high-seasoned, kingly speech, asserting great pretensions, and giving little insight into the affairs of the nation. It speaks however with confidence of the continuation of the peace of Europe, notwithstanding the death of Alexander. It looks too, as will be seen, to a very effective measure for the restoration of the old regime in France, the entailing of estates—a necessary consequence from forbidding their division. The conclusion of a Navigation Convention between England and France, which it announces, may be a matter of some curiosity for the provisions of that Convention.

Of the Greeks we find nothing but reports. On the one hand it is said that commissioners to treat with them for peace, had been despatched by the Porte. On the other hand, a letter from Zante says, this is a mere pretence to blind the European diplomatists at Pera; but that the real object of the Porte is to induce the Pacha of Egypt to new armaments and efforts against Greece.

Mr. Dawkins is appointed commissioner to Panama, by the English government. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to Colombia, sails in the same vessel with Mr. Dawkins. He will be landed at Carthagena.

Admiral Duperre sailed from Brest on the 20th January, with the Amphitryte, (his flag ship) La Surveillante, la Clorinde, l'Astree, la Themis, la Medee, and brig Antelope. La Medee, is bound to Port-au-Prince, having on board the Haytien Commissioners. The Journal du Commerce of the 28th, makes the following reflections on the destination of this fleet.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Whatever pretext may be assigned for the departure from Brest of Vice Admiral Duperre, it is impossible not to perceive, that he has not set sail with six frigates of the first class, merely to assume the command of the station of the Antilles; and it is allowable to suppose that his mission is connected with the establishing of relations with the new States of America.

According to some, the Admiral will be instructed to oppose the designs of the independents against Cuba. According to others, he is to act in concert with the Spanish government. We do not pretend to believe that these instructions, be they what they may, have been deemed by the Envoys from Mexico and Colombia to be of a nature calculated to produce a satisfactory result.

Extract from the King's Speech delivered at the opening of the Chamber, January 31.

"Death has just stricken in the midst of his career one of our most magnanimous allies—this loss has profoundly afflicted my heart. I receive from his successor, and from all other powers the most positive assurances of the continuation of their friendly dispositions, and I have the conviction that nothing will alter the good understanding existing between my allies and myself, for the repose of the nations."

Success of the Greeks.—We have some further pleasing intelligence from Greece.—The Turks, as our readers well know, have long been making prodigious efforts to subdue the fortress of Missolonghi, and our last advices gave an account of the departure of the Egyptian Chief, Ibraham Pacha to command another assault himself. It now appears that he arrived at Missolonghi, and was signally defeated. The following accounts are through different channels.

A letter of the 15th Jan. from Trieste, contains the following:—"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, confirms the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, under the walls of Missolonghi. The loss of the Turks and Egyptians is computed at 4000 men."

A letter from Zante, of Jan. 2d, after giving a few particulars of the preparations on both sides, for the attack and defence, during which the Turkish fleet fled on the approach of the Greeks under Maioulis, proceeds:—

"On the 26th Dec. the Turks planted their colours as a signal of attack; on the following day, after a long parade of prayers, hymns and ceremonies, they proceeded against Missolonghi. It seems that their efforts and resistance was of very short duration. Their loss, however, was considerable, 1500 killed being found on the field and the number of wounded being much greater. Ibrahim's artillery was under the direction of Austrians and a few French."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.

Russia.—Our *Journal* of this day contains a letter, addressed to the Emperor by the Grand Duke Constantine, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir,—It was with a sentiment of the most lively satisfaction that I received the rescript by which your Imperial Majesty deigns to notify to me your happy accession to the throne of the Empire of Russia, my beloved country.

"The supreme law of this Empire, a law consecrated for the stability of the existing order of things, is a benefit from Heaven; it is the will of the Sovereign which Providence grants us.

"In executing this will, your Imperial Majesty has executed that of the King of Kings, who so evidently inspires the Monarchs of the earth in affairs of such high importance.

"The decrees of Heaven are consummated. If in any thing I have co-operated in their accomplishment, I have only fulfilled my duty, the duty of a faithful subject and a devoted brother, the duty, in short, of a Russian, who is proud of the happiness of obeying God and his Sovereign.

"The Almighty, who protects the destinies of Russia and the Majesty of the Throne, and who lavishes his blessings upon the people whom he finds faithful to his laws, the Almighty, in his mercy, will be your guide, Sir, and will enlighten you with his light.

"If my most ardent efforts can contribute to alleviate the burthen which God has laid upon you, I eagerly bring to the foot of your Throne the homage of my unbounded devotedness, my fidelity, my submission and my zeal to execute your Imperial Majesty's will.

"I beseech the Most High that his holy and inscrutable Providence may watch over your Imperial Majesty's precious health

[illegible] you long life, and that your glory, Sire, the glory of your Crown, may be transmitted from generation to generation.

"I am, Sire, your Imperial Majesty's most faithful subject,

(Signed) "CONSTANTINE.

"Warsaw, Dec. 20, 1825. (Jan. 1, 1826.")

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 27.

The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted on Friday last, by Mr. Holmes:

"*Resolved*, That —— be a committee, to be joined by the House of Representatives, to report what business is necessary to be acted on this session, and when Congress may adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

The second resolution offered by Mr. Holmes, relative to an earlier meeting of Congress than the first Monday in December, was, at his suggestion, laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after some time spent with closed doors, adjourned.

Tuesday, March 28.

Mr. William Harper, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Gaillard, appeared to-day, and took the oath of office, and his seat.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting a township of the public lands for the benefit of the incorporated Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 27, Nays 6.

Washington, March 30.

We have again to regret that the pre-engagement of our columns compels us to defer the details of yesterday's proceedings in both Houses of Congress.

In the Senate, the bill for the benefit of the incorporated Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb, the engrossed bill to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia, and the engrossed bill authorizing the re-opening and repairing of the King's Road, from the Georgia line to New Smyrna, in the Territory of Florida, were severally read the third time, PASSED, and sent to the House; the two latter for concurrence. The bill from the other House, providing for the employment of an additional naval force for the protection of commerce, was, after debate, ordered to a third reading to-morrow. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal through the United States' public land near Pittsburg, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. After spending a short time in Executive business, the proposition to amend the Constitution, by adding to it as follows, was taken up: "No person who shall have been elected President of the United States a second time, shall again be eligible to that office." Mr. Dickerson (the mover of the proposition) rose and delivered his sentiments in its support, in a speech of an hour. Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, replied, and argued that the amendment was unnecessary, uncalled for by the People, and therefore inexpedient. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky spoke a short time in support of the proposition, and in answer to Mr. Edwards. After a few remarks on the part of the two first speakers, and an observation or two by Mr. Knight, the resolution was reported to the Senate, without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, Harper, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken. King, Lloyd, Marks, Reed, Rowan, Ruggles, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Willey, Williams, Woodbury—25.

Nays—Messrs. Edwards, Knight, Robbins, Seymour—4.

Thursday, March 30.

On motion of Mr. Branch, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, protesting against the competency of the President of the United States to have appointed Ministers to the Congress of Panama, without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Branch delivered his reasons at large in support of the resolution; and

Mr. Randolph addressed the Senate nearly two hours on the subject; after which

Mr. Branch varied his motion to the following form:

The President of the United States, in his opening Message at the commencement of the present session, informed Congress that invitations to this Government to attend and take part in the deliberations of the Congress of Panama had been given and accepted, and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned: And, having further, in his Executive communication to the Senate of the 26th of December last, accompanying the nomination of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the assembly of American Nations at Panama, and William B. Rochester, of New York, to be Secretary of the Mission, thus expressed himself, "Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with both branches of the Legislature," &c.: Therefore:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the proposed measure was not within the constitutional competency of the Executive. And, also, *Resolved*, As the opinion of the Senate, that, inasmuch as the claim of power thus set up by the Executive, might, if suffered to pass unnoticed by the Senate, be hereafter relied upon to justify the exercise of a similar power, they owe it to themselves, and to the States they represent, to protest, and they do hereby, solemnly but respectfully protest against the same.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the resolution was postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The engrossed joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution of the United States so as to render any person ineligible for the Presidency after a second term, was read the third time, and the question stated, on its passage.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the resolution. Mr. Dickerson objected. Mr. R. then rose and delivered another speech, about various matters and things—too numerous to mention.

The resolution was then postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 25.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "making appropriation for carrying into effect the appointment of a Mission at the Congress of Panama;" which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the message of the President of the United States, of the 15th inst. in relation to the invitations given to the United States, from the Republics of Colombia and Central America, and Mexico, to be represented at the Congress about to be held at Panama.

[The report is of too great length, however desirable, for insertion. It concludes as follows:

"As our attendance at the Congress, instead of being prejudicial to the public interests, is, in the judgment of the committee, a measure of the most obvious political expedience; as it is stipulated to bring into no hazard the neutrality of the United States; as all fears of an entangling alliance have been shown to be unfounded; in a word, as the Congress will be regarded, by the Executive of the United States, as purely a consultative meeting; and as the objects of consultation are of primary importance to the country; the committee of Foreign Affairs are of opinion that the Mission to Panama ought to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, and they accordingly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the President of the United States to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama."]

The report was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of Union.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, moved the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire, and report to this House, upon what authority, if any, the Minister of the United States to the Mexican Republic, in his official character, declared to the Plenipotentiary of that Government that 'the United States have *pledged* themselves not to permit any other Power (than Spain) to interfere either with their (the South American Republics') independence, or form of Government; and that, in the event of such an attempt being made by the Powers of Europe, we (the United States) would be compelled to take the most efficient and active part, and to bear the brunt of the contest.'"

Mr. Forsyth observed, that it would be needless for the gentleman to direct his resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as they were unable to give to that gentleman, or to the House, any information on this subject, of which they were not already possessed. It was obvious, from the documents, that the gentleman alluded to, has, in the execution of his powers as a Minister, and in obedience to the instructions given to him by his government, held official language in the declarations he made. The authority by which he made them is, therefore, that of the President of the United States. Mr. F. could not positively say that our Minister to Mexico had received instructions to use these particular terms, but the Minister must, in doing so, certainly have obeyed the spirit of his instructions. It appears that a statement of the language he had used was afterwards submitted to the Secretary of State, and approved by him under the direction of the President.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pa. said he was glad the gentleman from Kentucky had brought this subject before the House. Upon reading the documents which accompanied the President's Message on the subject of the Mission to Panama, (said Mr. B.) I confess I felt alarmed at the declaration of our Minister to Mexico. I am well acquainted both with the intelligence and the prudence of that gentleman, and therefore it is my belief this declaration was not made without authority. This belief is strengthened by a knowledge of the fact, so far as we can judge from the documents, that the Secretary of State has never disavowed, or even disapproved, the conduct of that Minister. Under these circumstances, the avowal of the pledge to the Mexican Government which Mr. Poinsett has made, is well calculated to alarm the fears and the jealousy of the People of the United States.

Under what circumstances was this pledge avowed, and what was the relative situation of the two Countries? Our Minister was negotiating a commercial treaty with Mexico, and she had refused, in the most positive terms, to grant to the United States a privilege which she had extended to the South American Republics. Upon this occasion he claimed for us, as a matter of right, all the privileges which had been granted to them; and declared, as the foundation of this demand, that we stood pledged to protect them against any attack which might be made upon their independence, by any European Nation except Spain; and in that event we should be bound to bear the brunt of the contest.

Now, sir, if Mexico should be induced, by this positive declaration, to grant us commercial privileges which she would not otherwise have granted, I ask if we are not bound, in honor and in good faith, to carry it into effect? The expressions used by our Minister were not mere idle diplomatic phrases. They were used for the purpose of obtaining commercial advantages, and were the basis upon which those advantages were to rest. They were held out as the consideration; as the inducement to that Government; and it is fairly to be inferred from the documents, that they received the approbation of the Secretary of State. It is time, then, the American People should inquire, and should distinctly know, whether this declaration was authorised by the Executive branch of the Government.

Mr. B. said it was not his intention, at this time, to bring into discussion, even indirectly, the Mission to Panama. Upon that important subject he would then express no opinion. He wished to know precisely whether Mr. Poinsett had exceeded his instructions or not. He believed this knowledge was all-important. If the Executive had determined to abandon the course of policy which had been heretofore pursued, and to enter into entangling alliances with any Nation, the People should be informed of this determination. If such were not the intention, is it honorable? is it consistent with our national character? is it not a violation of the public faith, to hold out a pledge for the purpose of deceiving Mexico, and then, after we shall have obtained the privileges which we desired, to mock at their calamity in the day of danger? Our intercourse with all Nations should rest upon principles of justice. What would the Government of Mexico think of us; what would they have a right to think, if our Minister should hold one language to-day, and after we had obtained from them what we wanted, we should disclaim his authority to-morrow. In every point of view Mr. B. thought the subject was well worthy of inquiry.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, said, that, on consulting the documents, he perceived that the gentlemen had fallen into a surprising mistake in the inference that the language of our Minister had been reported to the Department, and approved. If gentlemen would compare the dates of the Minister's letter, and that of the Secretary of State, they would find that the Secretary's letter is in reply to a previous communication of the Minister, and that that which contains this language was not received when the Secretary wrote his last despatch. As to the pledge referred to, it could mean nothing more than the declaration of President Monroe.

Monday, March 27.

The Resolution of Mr. Wickliffe came up for consideration as the unfinished business of Saturday morning.

After various amendments and modifications, the resolution finally passed without opposition in the following form:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House a copy of such parts of the answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, dated Mexico, 28th of September, 1825, and numbered 22, as relate to the pledge of the United States therein mentioned; and, also, to inform this House whether the United States have, in any manner, made any pledge to the Governments of Mexico and South America, that the United States would not permit the interference of any foreign power with the independence or form of government of those nations; and, if so, when? in what manner? and to what extent? And, also, to communicate to this House a copy of the communication from our Minister, in which he informed the Government of the United States that the Mexican Government called upon this Government to fulfil the memorable pledge &c.

The only other subject of interest which occupied the attention of the House to-day, was the bill to provide for the maintenance of an additional naval force, with a view to the protection of our commerce in the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean War; which, after a short debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, March 28.

Mr. Tucker, of S. C. moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Ward, proposing to fix upon a day for adjournment.

The motion was negatived—Ayes 67, Noes 74.

Mr. McDuffie, of S. C. moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take into consideration the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

The motion prevailed—ayes 103, noes 29.

So the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on that subject.

The Committee was addressed, in succession, by Messrs. Whipple, Garnsey, Worthington and Miner; when Mr. Houston moved that the Committee rise; on this motion the ayes were 52, the noes 40;—a quorum not having voted, the question was again taken and decided in the negative—ayes 56, noes 57.

The discussion was then resumed, and Mr. Kellogg, of New York, having delivered his sentiments, Mr. Hoffman, of New York, rose, and was about to address the Committee, when,

On motion of Mr. McCoy,

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 29.

Several bills were reported by different committees, and received their first readings. The joint resolution from the Senate, proposing an inquiry respecting the adjournment of Congress, was concurred in. The bills which, the preceding day, had passed the Senate, received their first reading. The remainder of the day was spent in debate on Mr. McDuffie's proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States; in the course of which Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Cook expressed their views, and Mr. Barbour concluded the speech which he commenced a few days ago. When, on motion of Mr. Bartlett, (who has the floor) the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 30.

On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, the House went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, in the Chair.

Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, delivered his sentiments in opposition to both branches of the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. M'Duffie.

Some conversation took place between Messrs. Bartlett, M'Duffie, and Webster, the result of which was, that an effort should be made to close this discussion to-morrow.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, then addressed the committee in favor of taking the Presidential Election from the House of Representatives. He concluded his remarks about 3 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the committee rose.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Wickliffe. The following extract contains the pith of the report:

Extracts from the general instructions to Mr. Poinsett, under date the 25th March, 1825, are herewith reported, marked A: the United States have contracted no engagement, nor made any pledge to the Governments of Mexico and South America, or to either of them, that the United States would not permit the interference of any Foreign Power with the independence or form of government of those Nations; nor have any instructions been issued, authorizing any such engagement or pledge. It will be seen that the message of the late President of the United States, of the 2d December, 1823, is adverted to in the extracts now furnished from the instructions to Mr. Poinsett, and that he is directed to impress its principles upon the Government of the United Mexican States. All apprehensions of the danger, to which Mr. Monroe alludes, of an interference, by the Allied Powers of Europe, to introduce their political systems into this hemisphere, have ceased. If, indeed, an attempt by force had been made by Allied Europe to subvert the liberties of the Southern Nations on this Continent, and to erect, upon the ruins of their free institutions, monarchical systems, the People of the United States would have stood pledged, in the opinion of their Executive, not to any foreign State, but to themselves and to their posterity, by their dearest interests and highest duties, to resist, to the utmost, such attempt; and it is to a pledge of that character that Mr. Poinsett alone refers.

The message lies on the table.

We congratulate our readers on the prospect held out to us, of the termination of the discussion on the Constitutional question. It is the intention of Mr. McDuffie to reply to the various arguments after Mr. Bartlett, who has promised to speak very briefly, in order that the question may be taken to-day. We have no doubt a vigorous effort will be made to take the question, as to-morrow and Saturday will be appropriated to private business, and notice has been given that the subject of the Mission to Panama will be called up on Monday.—*Nat. Jour. 30th ult.*

Thomas H. Sill has been appointed to be a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, vice Mr. Farrelly, deceased.

Mr. Giles was on the 24th ult. (by his own consent,) proclaimed at Amelia Court, a candidate to represent that county in the next General Assembly.—*Rich. Enq.*

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—A correspondent of the Providence American states that the lottery is to go into operation as soon as the property to be disposed of is appraised. The property to be disposed of is the Albermarle tract, of 7 or 8000 acres, worth ten dollars an acre; a merchant mill, and several saw and grist mills, on the Fluvana river; the Bedford tract, of 1500 acres of fine tobacco land, worth twenty dollars an acre, and the natural bridge in Rockbridge county.—The Monticello estate is not to be sold, unless necessary for raising the adequate sum, in that case reserving his life estate. His slaves are not to be sold by lottery, but by private sale, to persons in the neighborhood.

General Lafayette.—A letter received in Albany from a gentleman at La Grange, dated 29th December, states that Gen. Lafayette and family are well. The writer mentions, that this country is ever in the heart and on the lips of the veteran. Every thing going on with us interests him, and his American friends are treated by him and his family with boundless attention and kindness.

Egyptian Cotton.—The London Globe of January 27, says—"It is now said that the Cotton crop in Egypt has only yielded 160,000 bags of 200 lbs. weight each, instead of 250,000, at which it was originally estimated."

I never knew but one person, said Sterne, who interfered between man and wife either with safety or success. Upon a domestic *pro* and *con* once between the parties, that was rising even to blows, a friend of mine, who happened to be by, hit the husband a stroke with his right hand, crying, "Be queit, you brute;" and struck the woman at the same time with his left, saying, "Hold your tongue you vixen." Then repeating his moral admonitions and friendly buffets, with a "Peace, you monster—Have done, you termagant—Hands off, you coward—Retire, you virago"—a fit of shame and laughing seized them both at the same time at such extraordinary and impartial an unpirism; they shook hands immediately, and became good friends for the rest of their lives.

The President of the Republic of [illegible]la, an able and patriotic officer, [illegible] for a time, from public affairs, by [illegible] of indisposition, and the Vice Pr[illegible] been charged with the executive [illegible]

New York, M[illegible]

The schooner Guatemala, Packe[illegible] port, which was chartered at Ha[illegible] ry to Spain the news of the sur[illegible] Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, [illegible] vana the 10th inst. in 27 days [illegible] She left Cadiz in company [illegible] Guerro, called a 74, but mount[illegible] and two smaller vessels full of [illegible] to Havana. Another 74 was [illegible] at Cadiz for the same destination.

The Louisville Advertiser [illegible] Ohio is so swollen that the [illegible] riding majestically in the streets [illegible] and occasionally making [illegible] their garden fences.

The following anecdote, which [illegible] very forcibly the condition of the [illegible] a despotic government, is from the [illegible] toile of the 23d January.

It is said that during the revol[illegible] tersburgh, the promoters of it wish[illegible] the soldiers cry, "Long live Co[illegible] long live the constitution!" The [illegible] knowing who or what the const[illegible] shewed much reluctance to cry [illegible] vour,—when the instigators, [illegible] trumps, explained that it was C[illegible] wife, whereupon the soldiers began [illegible] out lustily, "Live Constantine! [illegible] stitution!"

Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.—[illegible] heard it stated that the report of [illegible] Agents for ascertaining the pract[illegible] and estimating the cost of this [illegible] be made in a few days—and that [illegible] mate of expenditure necessary to [illegible] this extensive Canal, will not fall [illegible] *thirty millions of dollars!* From [illegible] to Cumberland, Md. the expense [illegible] ted at eight millions.—*Balt. Pat.*

Sale of Sheep.—The sale of Mr. [illegible] ler's Saxony Sheep, took place at N[illegible] on Wednesday the 22d ultimo. T[illegible] est sale was that of a buck, which [illegible] chased by Mr. Hurd, of Dutchess [illegible] for $350. The lowest price brought [illegible] bucks was $160. The ewes sold [illegible] from 35 to 80 or 85 dollars. Mr. [illegible] of Winchester, (Con.) purchased a [illegible] ewe for $60, for which he was offered [illegible] before night. Mr. H. has already [illegible] Saxonies at home, and such is the [illegible] possessing this description of sheep [illegible] has, within a few weeks, sold a part [illegible] lambs, before they were a fortnight [illegible] $430, and has been offered $200 for [illegible]

We learn from good authority, [illegible] Philadelphia Aurora) that the statement [illegible] in the Providence Journal, which [illegible] that ministers will not be sent from [illegible] Chili to the congress of Panama, [illegible] as respects Peru, wholly incorrect. [illegible] Manuel Vidaurre and another emi[illegible] that republic have been at Panama [illegible] December last. They correspond [illegible] with their friends in this country. [illegible] tion to Chili, no positive intelligence [illegible] isters being deputed to the proposed [illegible] from that republic has yet been received.

It is said that Cooper, the novelist, [illegible] ed $5,000 for the copy right of the [illegible] *of the Mohicans.*" Such is the unprec[illegible] ed demand for the work, that even [illegible] has been sold, and the publishers have [illegible] to the determination of publishing a new [illegible] edition.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Another Duel.—A duel was fought [illegible] 9th inst., across the Georgia line, near [illegible] gusta, between Dr. Baber and Mr. Mi[illegible] of Macon; the latter was mortally wo[illegible] and died ten minutes afterwards. [illegible] fought with *rifles.*

Scarcity of ladies at the west.—A late [illegible] falo Journal says—"The late census [illegible] town presents the appalling disproport[illegible] of three males to two females, 'exclusive [illegible] Indians."

A Scotch warming pan—that is, a w[illegible] This saying arose from the well known [illegible] ry of a gentleman travelling in Scot[illegible] who, desiring to have his bed warmed [illegible] servant maid immediately undressed [illegible] self and laid down in it for a while.

A barber in New York who had [illegible] up his shop, having failed for 75 cents [illegible] tributed his misfortune to "that mala[illegible] vous *cotton speculation.*"

Dr. Franklin observed "The eyes of [illegible] ther people are the eyes that ruin us. [illegible] all but myself were blind, I should [illegible] neither fine clothes, fine houses, nor [illegible] furniture."

Dancing School.

JOHN LATASTE respectfully informs the [illegible] bitants of Fayetteville that his School will [illegible] mence, at the Mansion Hotel, on Tuesday next [illegible] 4th of April, and continue, until the expiration [illegible] the Quarter, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa[illegible] day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for young Ladies [illegible] and at 7 in the evening for young Gentlemen.

MUSIC.

His terms for Music will be the same as before.

Tuning Pianos, for persons not Scholars, $3 [illegible] one tuning, and $5 for the whole quarter, [illegible] every week—paid in advance.

March 29—60-tf

For Sale.

30 BAGS prime Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. L. FITZHUGH.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

DAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, 1826.

severe frosts which occurred last destroyed, it is believed, all the egetables in this part of the coun- in consequence of the fine wea- month, had a very promising ap-

ter.—A gentleman of Lawrence- ontgomery county, informs us that during his leisure hours in the late one pet, *fourteen hundred and se- Partridges*, and that, too, without pointer.

ention.—Some very extraordinary lately come to light, which will, ke not, seriously affect the stand- Executive and its agents, in the e nation: facts which we have no publishing; for it is always a ful task to applaud than to censure. e a sacred duty to the public, rmance, to the best of our poor ould be criminal to neglect. We week the assumption of an im- ver by the President, in his confi- sage to the Senate, and the in- pparent between that message on the same subject to the House, not only does not claim the au- ppoint Ministers to the Congress but expressly says that the ap- *the Senate and House* is *necessa-* ize the Mission. Whether Mr. cted the Senate to keep his mes- and thereby hide the inconsis- annot pretend to say.

briefly notice some of the most bjectionable features of this Pa- ation which the removal of the f secrecy has disclosed. e last year, while corresponding nister of Colombia, on the subject sed Congress, the Secretary of rection of the President, deemed before accepting the invitation, ernment should be informed as mplated objects of the Congress, ose Ministers were expected to the mode of organizing the Con- answer was given on the two last ery indefinite information on the fter waiting several months, the formed the Ministers of the S. t their invitation was accepted. was this resolution taken? On last November, six days before f Congress. The President un- r six days before the meeting of sonal advisers, to commit this on a measure the most important e consequences of any adopted claration of war, and that too g even his own reasonable scru- And what purpose is to be his hasty and inconsistent deter- Will it be said that time pressed, n the decision would defeat the then, does it happen, that the not even make his nominations e till the 26th December, three the meeting of that body? No, ly a disingenuous attempt to due influence over the decision on; because, an assurance being s government would be repre- ama, would induce many who to the measure to adopt it and gs and credit of the Executive. ession being entertained in the e Congress was to be of a bel- acter, and that by participating States would be liable to be con- ry to the war, documents were d from the Department of State here was every hope of a peace n and her former colonies. It the U. States had successfully Emperor of Russia to interpose es with Spain to procure a recog- r independence, and of course n of the war; and Mr. Clay ex- *fident opinion that he would suc-* cessful, our neutrality could not y attending the Congress, and to the measure would there- come. Would any honorable that at the very time Mr. Clay uments and expressed that o- d in his hands documents incon- ing that Alexander had complete- his mediation, and that there re- pe of bringing the war to a close? r startling it may be to all hon- was the information obtained explicit call on the Secretary. useless to make a single com- conduct.

We repeat that we perform an unpleasant duty in making these statements. Being all along determined to judge the administration, in the well remembered language of a great man, by its measures, and having that disposition to support it which proceeds from a habit of resting satisfied with every state of things which it is not possible to amend, we never thought it worth while to cavil at the elevation of the President and Secretary of State; but we cannot disguise from ourself, and we dare not disguise from the public, that in relation to the Panama Mission, the Executive has arrogated important powers; has acted inconsistently and unfairly; and, unless there be some palliating circumstances of which we are not now aware, we consider it to have forfeited the confidence and respect of a high-minded and honorable people.

Since the above was in type, we received the communication which appears in another column, to which, as we wish faithfully to give both sides of the question, we particularly invite attention. Not wishing to tire the reader's patience, and being willing that he should form his own opinion, we are not disposed to enter further into the subject at present. This much we will say, however, that we have formed a deliberate opinion from the facts before us, (and we yet see no reason to change it;) while our correspondent has, ever since we have had the pleasure of knowing him, been a staunch advocate of the President; and therefore, with all deference to his better judgment on other matters, we will say that on this we do not think him so competent to form an unbiassed opinion. One of the strongest evidences of his incorrectness is, that other friends of the Executive do not agree with him. While he contends that the President does not mean to assume certain powers, they declare that he *has* these powers, which they admit that he claims.

We willingly thrown open our columns to a temperate discussion of these and other points which have arisen from the present peculiar and interesting state of things; only begging writers to say "many things in few words."

Relations with South America.—Among the many important subjects which have recently occupied Congress, the one brought before the House by Mr. Wickliffe (see Congressional proceedings) is of no ordinary interest. The following is the paragraph of Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, which gave rise to Mr. W's motion:

"They (the Mexican Plenipotentiaries,) continued to insist that they were bound by fraternal ties to the Spanish American States, and that it was natural they should unite themselves more intimately with States in their infancy, whose interests were identified with theirs from the peculiar circumstances in which they mutually stood towards Spain, than with a nation already in adolescence, and which had to pursue a different policy towards Spain on account of the relations they had with the other Powers of Europe. To these observations I replied, that against the power of Spain they had given sufficient proof that they required no assistance, and the United States had pledged themselves not to permit any other Power to interfere either with their independence or form of government, and that, as in the event of such an attempt being made by the Powers of Europe, we would be compelled to take the most active and efficient part, and to bear the brunt of the contest, it was not just that we should be placed on a less favorable footing than the other Republics of America, whose existence we were ready to support at such hazards."

We are highly gratified to find, as we do from the report of Mr. Clay, that the construction which would instantly be placed upon the language of Mr. P. is erroneous. Though the probability is, even if such a pledge had been, *or could have been* made, that the U. States would never have been called upon to redeem it, yet we like to see the prompt disavowal of an *intention* to pledge the country in a manner tantamount to a conditional declaration of war. The Executive has not yet added this to its usurpations of power.

While on this subject we will remark, that we have an unconquerable aversion to every thing approaching towards an alliance between this and any foreign government. It seems to us so utterly useless and eminently dangerous—wandering so far from the wise and safe policy of the Father of his Country, who bids us cherish friendship with all nations, and form entangling alliances with none; and whose precepts and admonitions have done so much towards raising us to our prosperous and happy condition—that we are astonished how any man who has the good of his country at heart, can desire to see her *pledged* to fight any battles but her own, or willing to accept the assistance of any other power to extricate her from her own quarrels.

We are without news from Europe since the 2d of February, more than sixty days.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that three hundred patents for inventions were issued from the Patent Office in Washington during the last year, and that nearly one hundred have already been issued this year.

Steele very truly says, that the great error in the education of children is, that too much care is taken to adorn the persons of females, at the expense of their minds; and the minds of males at the expense of their manners; and therefore it is that we see so many gay, simple, and forward beauties, and so many bashful, ill-mannered, and gauky men of letters. Manners and mind are equally essential in the formation of a charming woman or an accomplished gentleman.

A man of an uneven temper, sometimes sweet and sometimes sour, cannot hope to make a fast friend. Though months may have been passed together in the beginnings of friendship, yet one of such a temper will sooner or later discover it by some morose or angry expression, calculated to sap the foundation of respect, on which alone true friendship rears her charming edifice.

We have just learnt that Hamilton Fulton, Esq. our late Civil Engineer, has been engaged by the Board of Public Works of Georgia, at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Ral. Reg.

Washington, April 1.

Congress.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in Executive business.

The expectation of many, we among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutional question, in the House of Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close was again disappointed. After Mr. M'Duffie's reply, which consumed about four hours, on motion of Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, the Committee rose.

We are much gratified, and our readers will be equally so, to understand that a supplemental article to the treaty with the Creek Indians, was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation, which, it is expected, will entirely remove the objections which existed to the treaty in its original form. The arrangement of this difficulty, which threatened not only to produce a stormy discussion in both houses of Congress, but also to protract a Session already likely to be extended too far, we are informed, is to be attributed in a great degree to the exertions of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.—*Nat. Jour.*

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived, on Friday last, Steam Boat North Carolina, with full freight of Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. &c. Departed yesterday with Cotton, Tobacco, &c. &c.

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

It is but justice that the principles and measures of President Adams should be fairly stated. Public opinion concerning them can only be correctly formed by a candid examination. In relation to the Panama Mission it is apprehended that some erroneous impressions exist, which a very short statement will remove. It has been alleged that Mr. Adams claimed to himself *exclusively* the power of originating the Mission without the advice and consent of the Senate, or any aid from the House of Representatives. To support this allegation, reference is made to his message at the opening of the present Session of Congress, and to his message to the Senate, accompanying his nomination of Ministers to Panama. In the former, after stating that an invitation had been given to this country to be represented in a Congress at Panama, his words are, "Ministers on the part of the U. S. will be commissioned to join in those deliberations." These words appear plain and explicit; and it seems difficult to conceive how they can be misunderstood. It must be allowed that Mr. Adams is acquainted with the provisions of the Constitution relative to Ministerial and other appointments, or he must be far less of a Civilian than even his most inveterate enemies would admit. In these provisions there is no obscurity and no room for mistake, and by them such appointments are to be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." But, further, it is universally allowed that Mr. Adams is an accomplished scholar, and his various able discussions evidence that he is perfect master of his vernacular tongue, or, in other terms, that he well understands the import or signification of English words. What then did he mean? what would any man mean by using on such an occasion the words "Ministers will be commissioned?" To commission, is to give *legal Power*. *Legal* Power can only be given pursuant to *legal* provisions. Such provisions in relation to public ministers are expressed in the constitution to be with the "advice and consent of the Senate." Hence then the expression, "Ministers will be commissioned" was most technically correct and proper, being equivalent to *Ministers will be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.*

On an examination of the message to the Senate, it will be equally apparent that Mr. Adams claims no power not necessarily incident to his office and which of course must have been exercised from the very commencement of our government. It should be remembered that the message now under consideration, contains his *nomination of Ministers to the Senate for their approbation.* Mr. Adams begins by referring to his Message to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the Session, wherein he mentioned the acceptance of the invitation given by certain South American States to us, to be represented in the Congress at Panama, and then adds, "although this measure was deemed to be within the Constitutional competency of the Executive, &c. Now, to what "measure" does the President refer? most clearly to the *acceptance* of the invitation and to this only. He does not say the appointment of ministers was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, but this "measure" the *acceptance of the invitation* was so deemed. No other interpretation can be correctly given to his language, for thus far in this message he had made no allusion to the appointment of ministers, nor does he even say that a Mission had been created, but simply says an invitation had been accepted. That this interpretation is correct is conclusively established by the entire sentence, the part of which is under consideration. The whole sentence is—

"Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with both branches of the Legislature: first by the decision of the Senate upon the nominations to be laid before them: and secondly by the sanction of both Houses to the appropriations, without which it cannot be carried into effect."

How can any one pretend that the President arrogated to himself the sole power of establishing and conducting this mission after such an explicit disavowal? The concurrence "of both branches of the Legislature" "the sanction of both houses" is to be ascertained "*without which* (says Mr. Adams) *it cannot be carried into effect.*"

In his recent messages to the House of Representatives on their call for information, and his proposal for appropriations, he expressly says, "It (the invitation) was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted *only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure*, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, *is alike* subject to the free determination, and *indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.*" Further, the acceptance of the invitation was originally *conditional only.* On the 30th of November last, *before* the message at the opening of Congress and *in the very notes accepting the invitation*, Mr. Clay says to the three Spanish Ministers who had extended the invitation "should the Senate of the U. S. now expected to assemble in a few days, give their advice and consent, Commissioners will be appointed." After such declarations and statements let a candid public decide on the propriety of the severe censure attempted to be attached to the conduct of the President in relation to the Panama Mission.

Should it be alleged it was not competent for the President to accept the invitation, even thus conditionally, it is replied, in the language of Mr. Webster on a recent occasion, "The intercourse of nations would hardly go on, and one great end of an Executive would be defeated, if it could not venture, on proper occasions, to express the views and wishes of the government." Besides, how can the President fulfil the constitutional requirement, to nominate ministers and ambassadors to the Senate for ther approbation, unless he himself be competent in the first instance (subject, however, to after control) to decide on the public necessity or expediency of a mission or embassy. If he is faithful to his country he cannot nominate to an embassy unless he believes the public good will be thereby promoted.

DIED,

On the 23d ult. at his seat in Duplin county, after an illness of 6 days, Col. Stephen Miller, aged 68, a veteran of the revolution.

Cheese, Segars, &c.

CASKS PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE
10,000 Spanish Segars
10,000 American do
20 Bbls Whiskey and Gin
4 Bbls Linseed Oil
25 Kegs White Lead in Oil
2 half bbls Luff's New York crackers
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.
April 5th, 1826.—613t

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do.		60
Peach,	-	do.	60	70
Bacon,	-	lb.	7	8
Beeswax	-	do.	28	30
Butter,	-	do	12½	20
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	19	20
2d qual.	-	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	9	10
Corn,	-	bushel	90	100
Copperas	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.		7 50
Fine, do.	-	do		6
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime,	-	cask,	3	
Lard	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses,	-	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	55	60
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do	50	60
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	-	do	9	10
Loaf,	-	lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	70	75
Turks Island,	-	do	70	75
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow,	-	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4 50	5
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Prince & Groves, Allen, New York.
Brig Mary & Eliza, Talbot, Boston.
Sloop James & David, Morriss, Philadelphia.
Brig Asaph, York, Portland.
Sloop Massachusetts, Davis, Charleston.
Brig President Manning, Grafton, New York.
Sloop Express, Parker, Philadelphia.
Schr. Convert, Warhob, Washington, N. C.
Sloop Nantucket, Goodspeed, Edenton.
Schr. Golden Age, Elliss, St. Marks.
Schr. Mary, Stodder, Elizabeth City.
Brig Sarah, Babbidge, New York.
Brig Beaver, Work, Providence.
Brig Hiram, Denniss, Ditto.
Schr. Mount Vernon, Jones, Baltimore.
Brig Almira, Hart, New York.
Schr. Mary Perry, Marble, Charleston.
Sloop Rapid, Cooper do.
Brig Eliza, Bunker, Port-au-Prince.
Brig Invincible, Pratt, Barbadoes.

CLEARED,

Brig Adams, Otis, Portsmouth, N. H.
Brig Lady Richmond, Theobald, St. Croix.
Schr. Volga, Cole, New Bedford.
Brig Mary, Given, Port-au-Prince.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Schr. Laurel, Chapman, Baltimore.
Schr. Combine, Hulin, Aux Cayes.
Brig Mary, Merrill, Guadaloupe.
Brig Helicon, Barnard, Liverpool.
Schr. William, Fulton, Boston.
Ship Wabash, Quereau, Port-au-Prince.
Schr. Merritt, Butler, Boston.
French Brig Ferdinand, Petron, Guadaloupe.
Brig Rodney, Eaton, Barbadoes.
Brig William, Greenleaf, Barbadoes.
Brig Exertion, Hamor, Honduras.
Sloop James & David, Morriss, Philadelphia.
Sloop Avon, Hodges, Newport.

Robt. Jaffray & Co.

HAVE just received their Spring Importation of Dry Goods which is open, and ready for Sale. Also, 50 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers.
Fayetteville, 4th April, 1826.—614t

David B. Crane & Co's

SPRING IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE and CUTLERY has arrived and is ready for sale.
Fayetteville 4th April, 1826.—614t

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

Of Maryland—Class Number Six.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day*, and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars is	$25,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
50	-	100	-	5,000
100	-	50	-	5,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
550	-	10	-	5,500
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,829	prizes,			160,000

Tickets, $5 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62

Orders for Tickets and Shares, in this or any of the Northern Lotteries, forwarded free of expense; Prize Tickets exchanged or paid; and all Lottery informtion furnished, by E. J. HALE.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, which, if not taken out before the 1st July next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

A—Theophilus Autry, Esther Alvis, Saml. Allen.

B—Psalul Boon, Thos. D. Burch, Hiram Blakslee, 2, Nathan Bebee, J. Beach, John Black, H. Branson, Saml. Burkloe, John Bowman, Augustus Bardetts, Dempsey Burgess, Saml. Birdsay, Abner Bowell.

C—Chas. Calvin, Jane Cant, Joshua Carman, Eliza Cochran, Christian Campbell, Daniel Clark, Arch'd. B. Cameron, William R. Carman, D. B. Cameron, Wm. Cade, Allen Cameron, 2, Jas. Campbell, Simon Casey, Mary Curry, Flora Cameron, Wm. Cameron, Dan'l. Campbell, Sarah Colquhoun, Arch. Colquhoun, Angus Currie, Lachlin B. Cameron.

D—Olif Davis, John W. Danaridge, Joseph Denms, 2, John Daniel, John Dow, Matthew Dickinson, John Dickinson.

E—Anna Edwards, Wm. L. Evans.

F—M. Fowler, Caroline Farris.

G—Sarah Gaston, Hugh Gilmore, Lewis Green, William Griswold, William Gulley, Theophilus Guy, Robert Graham, Gilbert Guy.

H—Eliza Henderson, 2, Bennett Henderson, Jordan Howell, John Harriss, John T. Honrine, Lewis Hatton, Jefferson Heantley, William Hinton, Joseph Halloway, John Huey.

J—Joshua Jessap, John L. Jerry, Sherman Johnson, John Jordan, Edmund Judkins, 3.

K—John B. Kelly, Sidney S. King.

L—Sherwood C. Lindsay, 2, John Lastie, Sarah P. Lumsden, Abraham Loddan, John Leonard.

M—Foster Mason, Frederick Miller, John Morgan, John Murchison, 2, Neil Monroe, 2, John Morrison, 2, Saml. Mims, Joseph Moore, Marium Moody, Catharine Munroe, William Matthews, Raiford Mason, William A. Matthews, Stephen Massey, Wm. Magee.

Mc—Margaret McRackan, Hugh McCranie, Danl. McNeill, 3, Neil McCranie, Duncan McMillan, Randolph McDonald, Mary McNeill, Archd. McKay, Nancy McMillan, John McQuaige, Danl. McCuin, Alexander McDougald, Mary McCall, Archd. B. McFadyen, Murdoch McRae, A. G. McIlvaine, 2, Alexander McKay, Danl. McCall, Hugh McColl, Alexander McQueen, Hugh McDonald, Danl. McKay, Love McDaniel, Evander McIver, Hector McCallister, Hugh R. McDonald, Mikiel McKay, James McKethen, Mordick McLeod, William McDearmit, Alexander McAlpine, Hugh McDugald.

N—Benjamin Newberry, 2, Alexander Neely.

O—David Ochiltree, Nicholas Ottignon, George Overton, Edward Owines.

P—John Pettyford, Danl. Patterson, jr. Edward Phelps, Malcom Pursell, Simeon Pemberton, Alexander Patterson.

R—Luther Rice, Elizabeth Robeson, Mark Riley, Moses Robertson, Malcom Robison, James Russ, Randal Robeson, George J. Rogers, 3, Edward Robinson.

S—James Stewart, 2, William Sowell, John Shaw, 2, Harriet Stephens, James Stevens, Howell T. Sowell, Edward Skipper, Mary Shaw, James Sims.

T—Zachr. Thigpen, 2, Alexander Taylor, Cornelius B. Tyson.

V—Jane Venters, 2.

W—Catharine Ward, Stephen Walden, Caroline Walton, Jeremiah Willis or Alexander McArthur, Neil Wilkinson, 3.

JOHN McRAE, P. M.

Fayetteville, April 1st, 1826.

POETRY.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

FAITH AND LOVE.

There is a thought we ne'er forget,
One feeling that the heart retains;
Though life's last star in darkness set,
Still, still that feeling reigns:
Aye, though the world in scorn may smile,
And friends deceive and foes beguile,
Our trust in that remains—
And guilt confirms and sorrows prove,
A woman's faith—a woman's love.

It is a beam on deserts drear,
A light upon the pathless wave,
A star the shipwreck'd heart to cheer,
A barque the wretch to save.—
Friends may be false, and nature's cry
Be heard with an unmoisten'd eye;
But—even to the grave—
From life's first start till its last hour,
We own its strength, we own its pow'r.

It is a charm, a potent charm,
To force us from a wayward way;
The wildest passion to disarm,
The fiercest to allay;
With all the force of nature's art,
It wreaths its chain around the heart,
When it from truth would stray.
And guilt, and shame, and death, all prove
A woman's faith—a woman's love.

THE LAWYER AND CLIENT.

Two lawyers, when a knotty cause was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as good friends as before;
"Zounds! (says the client) how came yaw
To be such friends, who were such foes just naw?"
"Thou fool, (says one) we lawyers, though so keen,
Ike shears, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between."

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs the Public that he has just received (four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank) a large addition to his stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The following are among those just received.

Cavallo's Philosophy, 2 vols. and plates
Paley's Moral Philosophy. Watts on the Mind
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley
Family Bibles, with plates, very cheap
School Bibles and Testaments
Pocket Bibles, plain and elegant
Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Scott's Force of Truth
Mosheim's Church History. Faber on the Spirit
Death of Abel Buck's Works, complete
Butler's Analogy of the Christian Religion
Whitefield's Sermons Paley's Theology
Law's serious call to the Unconverted
Life of Scott, 8vo and 12mo. Pilgrim's Progress
Christian's Pattern
Treatise on the Christian Doctrine, by Jno. Milton.

SURGERY, ANATOMY, & MEDICINE.

Wistar's Anatomy Dorsey's Surgery
Bickat's Anatomy Good's Study of Medicine
Thomas's Domestic Medicine Thomas's Practice
Sweedeaur on Syphilis Hunter on the Blood
Abernathy's Surgical Works
Ewell's Medical Companion
Armstrong on Typhus Fever Fordyce on Fever
Bell's Anatomy Thatcher's Dispensatory
Beddingfield's Practice Bateman's Synopsis

LAW.

Adams on Ejectment Phillips' Evidence
Maddock's Chancery Comyn on Contracts
Saunders's Reports Chitty's Pleadings
Chitty's Criminal Law Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Haywood's Manual Potter's Justice
Laws of North Carolina Taylor's Digest

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Smiley's Geography and Atlas Cumming's ditto
Murray's Octavo Grammar Brown's Catechism
Morse's Geography and Atlas, 8vo. 1 vol.
Greek Testament Smiley's Arithmetic
Pike's Arithmetic Key to ditto
Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy. New School Book
Sanford and Merton
New England and other Primers
Copy Plates, large and small Text
Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome
Goldsmith's Animated Nature Tytler's History

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, new edition
Charlotte Temple Falconer's Shipwreck
Life of Curran, by his Son, a very popular work
Byron's Works, complete
Burns' Works, in boards and elegant binding
Sketch of My Friend's Family
Beauties of Shakespeare Johnson's Rasselas
Josephus Hervey's Meditations
Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America
Decision, a Tale, by Mrs. Hofland
Morse's American Revolution, with plates
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, in all the useful and Domestic Arts
Songster's Companion
Songs for Ladies, Lively, Pathetic, and Sentimental
Songs for Gentlemen, Patriotic, Comic, and Descriptive
Scottish Chiefs Beauties of Robertson
Franklin's Life and Essays
Venn's Whole Duty of Man
Plutarch's Lives Life of Colonel Gardiner
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
The Foresters, by the Author of Lights & Shadows
Flowers of Wit Key to Knowledge
Shakespeare Vicar of Wakefield
Gil Blas Perigrine Pickle
Thompson's Seasons
Wreath, containing selections from the best Authors
Hoole's Tasso, or Jerusalem delivered, with plates, a heroic Poem
Moore's Melodies Lady of the Lake
Picture of Philadelphia Mental Improvement
Martyn's Memoirs Phillips' Speeches
Young's Night Thoughts Junius's Letters
Milton's Works Cowper's Poems
Lacon, or many things in few words
Montgomery's Works.

Also,

Black and Red Ink, superior quality, in phials. Sand Boxes, India Rubber, Wafers, Wafer Boxes, Cork and other Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Quills, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

A great variety of Excellent
BLANK BOOKS.

Drawing, Letter, Foolscap & Wrapping } PAPER.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1826—49-tf

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 29th April next, two Negro Fellows, GEORGE and SAM, the property of Wm. L. McNeill, conveyed by Deed of Trust to secure the payment of a debt due Thomas Crawford.

GEO. McNEILL, Trustee.

March 28, 1826—60-tf

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Murchison left my bed and board on the 28th inst. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

COLIN MURCHISON.

Moore county, March 29—3t

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for CASH OR CREDIT,

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.

E. E. LEWIS & CO.

March 8, 1826—57-8t

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 13th day of April next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.

March 7, 1826—58 tm

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration *Pen Dente Lite* of William Hodges, deceased, late of this county, at March Term of Cumberland county Court, and does hereby notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same, and those having any claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, N. C. March 10, 1826–58-4t

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of April, at the late residence of William Hodges, deceased, the following Negroes, viz.—Aaron, Sandy, Sam, and Rachel, and all the personal property of said deceased; on a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.

N. B.—I will attend on the 7th April at the late residence of the dec'd. and on the 8th at Mr. James Miller's, Fayetteville, for the purpose of settling and liquidating the accounts of the deceased.

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,

50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,

500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.

Just received and for sale by

H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Sqirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright, One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch. 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 12, 1825—10-tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,

20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in May next I shall expose to public sale for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following Lands, to satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the year 1824, viz.

850 acres on the waters of Fish Creek, listed by Jesse Parker for Mary Cox.

750 acres on the head of Barbacue Creek, listed by Alex'r Cameron.

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.

March 9, 1826—59-6t

Miss Bingham's Female School,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MISS BINGHAM announces to her patrons and the public in general, that the next quarter will commence on the 3d April ensuing, and that her entire attention will be devoted to the advancement of her school, in which are taught all the several branches of female education that are taught in any academy. The Instructress of this school is highly gratified in having the concurring testimony of those parents and guardians (from whom she has been favored with the education of their daughters and wards) of the correctness of her teaching and of the proficiency and acquirements of her pupils.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1826.—3t

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber will receive and forward (free of expense) orders for Tickets in any of the Northern Lotteries, and will pay or exchange prize Tickets.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. my negro man FRANK, aged about 28 years, about 6 feet high, stoops a little, and appears stiff in the hips when walking; wore away a long mixed homespun coat, and white or mixed pantaloons. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, or Ten Dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I may get him; I expect that he will try to get into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill, as he is well acquainted there.

JOHN LEWIS.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1825—58tf

☞ The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Valuable Real Estate,
AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 15th April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following valuable property, viz:

The three story Brick House and Lot on Hay Street, occupied by Jno. M. Dobbin and Angus Taylor, Esqs.

The Lot adjoining the residence of Mr. S. Staiert, fronting on Gillespie and Franklin Streets.

One ditto, fronting on Grove and Cool Spring streets, containing about 6 acres.

One ditto, fronting on the north side of Grove Street near the residence of Jno. D. Eccles, Esq.

One ditto, fronting on Ann and Lamon streets, containing 6 acres.

Three ditto in Campbellton.

1500 acres Land 3½ miles from Town, with a good Two Story Dwelling House and the necessary outhouses thereon.

Terms made known at sale.

HENRY W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

March 21st, 1826.—4t

Whiskey & Rum,
Now Landing from the Steam Boat.

12 Bbls. Philadelphia Whiskey.
15 bbls. New England Rum.

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

MANSION HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of those favors, assuring them that every exertion will be used, and every attention paid, in order to the comfort of those who may be stowed, in order to the comfort of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are large and well furnished, being new, clean, and large, are well calculated for comfort and health, opening upon a handsome Garden, which presents a fine prospect; superadded to which are Comforts of ease and retirement, which will be found in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. The situation, being on one of the most public streets in Fayetteville, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which is the interest of Country Merchants to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of pipe ducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

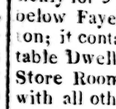
His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by a careful, steady, and honest Ostlers. Other attendant upon this Establishment, not excelled in any other Public House in the State.

DILLON

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House. The Stages that arrive at and depart from Fayetteville, will find Rooms and Refreshments, are there always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Notice.



I AM desirous of selling my commodation paper and pleasant and healthy place family, white or black, having been sickly for 9 years past) on which I below Fayetteville on the stage road; it contains 210 Acres or more, a table Dwelling House, a Brick Store Room, over a spring in the with all other necessary Out-houses. Garden, with a Branch running through fertile, in fine order and handsomely the Farm, I am persuaded, will best as such, I invite purchasers to examine selves. All I will say is, that the land ated and improved, so convenient to ket Town in the State, a good, healthy comfortable and healthy residence. moving to Tennessee, I would sell Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock among them, some of the Northern and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, and two or three strong plantation about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile elegant healthy situation for a commanding a handsome view of Terms, apply to D. Har, or myself.

SAML.

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the persons who have any wish to and improve morality, in detecting in my employ, and for some time this vicinity, passed by the name of BERGH; he is about five feet 8 or black hair, dark eyes and beard, generally carries himself very erect, birth, but whether he is a German unable to tell as he speaks both languages he has the cast and manners of the writes an excellent English hand, erably well; he is well dressed, cloth, with a velvet collar to his suppose him to be about 30 years of pudent and talkative, when in company monality of men; but quite the in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me since quantity of virgin gold, a piece of 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or tween 14 and 15 hands high, but and very much shaved by the natural trotter, and shod before; bridle, the saddle about half worn, once plated, but now nearly rubbed

This villain made his escape on the 18th inst. and what course he has taken to say, but suspect he will make for South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from places I expect he will make for New adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any will apprehend the said B. A. Steed cure him in jail so that I may be him to justice, and by that means again from committing such an one who may, through humanity's ploy; or I will give ten dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle, and all charges, or for such information as to get her again.

P. BAIN

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 20, 1826.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, county, N. C. while on his way dence in Alabama, on the morning of three Negro Men, named *LEE, BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, pauling hat, yellow mixed drab jacket, black waistcoat and blue

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, inches high, wore a fur hat, much ed northern homespun short jacket, homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 25 years of or 8 inches high; speaks quick, short jacket, check shirt, blue

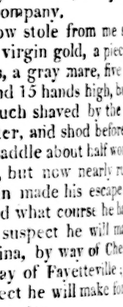
The above reward will be given for hension of these negroes, and their jail, so that the subscriber may get dollars will be given for securing them

Any information respecting them ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. or by TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK, Montgomery

August 29, 1825—30tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished his shop of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he will furnish all kinds of furniture in his line, and Chair making, at the shortest notice, and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in his line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—20tf